



KNOWLEDGE . . . LIBERTY . . . UTILITY . . . REPRESENTATION . . . RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1834.

NO. 35.

TEXAS.

The Columbus Enquirer, contains a very interesting communication from a traveller returned from his second visit to Texas, and who has seen that country both in the dry and in the rainy season. We condense the article to bring it within our limits.

The traveller, Mr. Fannin, entered the bay of Matagorda in November last, and proceeded forty miles up to the town of Matagorda, which promises to be the principal shipping port of the extensive and fruitful country of Texas. This town is well situated, about the 28th degree of North Latitude, at the mouth of the Colorado River. The lands on this River are of unsurpassed fertility. The bottom lands extending in width a quarter of a mile from the River, are of a red texture and heavily timbered when there is an elevation, and for a width of three quarters of a mile the texture of the soil is the same, but the timber more thin and the cane more abundant. Then commences, with some further elevation, a prairie bottom about four miles wide, with the same kind of soil, rather lighter, having large quantities of shell and ending in the common prairie land which is generally rich, except near the coast.

These lands abound in deer, and are eminently well suited for stock. The lands are richest on Cany creek, a branch of the Colorado about eighty miles long. The wild Peach lands which adjoin, are lighter and highly valuable for the production of Cotton. The water is pure and excellent both in springs and wells. The timbered and cane lands extend to within six miles of the Gulf of Mexico, when a light sandy prairie succeeds, which may be well adapted for Sea Island Cotton.

In the black sandy prairies at about thirty degrees North Latitude, timber is plentiful, and the best free stone springs are to be found.

The lands on the St. Brasas and San Bernard Rivers, are similar to those on the Colorado.

No Bayou was seen to any of the water courses in Texas the bottoms running boldly into the prairies, where the settlements are made among the Live Oak groves, which are beautifully distributed over the immense plains. A brisk breeze blows throughout the night, making it comfortable to sleep under a blanket. During the Summer, the wind is generally from South West.—At forty miles from the coast, the water is indifferent, and grows worse as you approach nearer.

The writer has much more about the land on the different Rivers, which we leave out, merely stating that they are all considered excellent and of exhaustless fertility.

He then states, for the information of emigrants, that, on entering the country, the head of the family is to present himself to the Government Agent, to enter his name as an emigrant, and solicit an order for the survey of one league of land. This being granted, he examines for himself, and having chosen from unappropriated lands, the survey takes place under his own eye, the return is made and recorded in the Land Office, and the certificate issued accordingly.—In like manner, an unmarried man, of the age of eighteen, may procure one quarter of a league of land. A league is 4444 acres of our admeasurement, and the consideration paid the Government, the office fees, and cost of surveys, amount altogether to about one hundred dollars. The emigrant is allowed six years to pay and make his improvement, and if both are neglected until the expiration of that time, the land is forfeited. The land, and all other property are in the mean time free of taxation. Titles may be perfected immediately; but to hold land, you must actually reside in the country, and, after a certain period, either occupy your land yourself or have a tenant.

There has never, until within the present year, been in Texas a complete civil and judicial organization. The country stands towards the Mexican Confederacy in the same relation that one of the United States Territories bears to ours. The province is divided out into jurisdictions, or judicial circuits, in each of which is an Alcade. There is also in each an Ayuntamiento composed of five persons, of which body, the Alcade (or Judge) is President ex officio. These officers are all elected by the People of

the respective jurisdictions, every year. They have regular meetings, but may be summoned on emergency by the President. Their powers are merely municipal, and the laws they enact for the jurisdiction are sent for approval to the Legislature of the adjoining State, to which the province is attached, and are in force from the date of "approval."

The people of Texas are very little affected by the plots and revolutions of Mexico, being 1200 or 1500 miles from the capital, and two-thirds of the intervening wilderness being occupied by Indian tribes, always at war with the Spanish race; by which latter it is a mistake to suppose that the settlers are outnumbered in the province or kept in immediate subjection. With the exception of one Spanish town, of a population of 5000, on the Western boundary, there are not more than 500 Spaniards in the Province, and there are not less than 45,000 American settlers who have never been concerned in, or affected by, any of the Mexican revolutions. All religions are tolerated by a law of the last Congress of Coahuila, which framed a code in the English language for the express benefit of Texas, and directed that all law proceedings should be recorded in that language and all laws printed in it as well as in Spanish. This law established a Provincial, Supreme, and Circuit Court, the appointments in which, have been filled by Americans.—The presiding Judge of one Court is a brother of the Hon. Mr. Burnit, of Ohio. The same law provides for the appointment of three Political Chiefs, to reside in different sections of the Province, their duties to be similar to those of our Territorial Governors. Government have also enacted a regular Land Law, and established nine Land Offices, preparatory to bringing all the vacant lands to public sale; and determined not to make any more grants after the present are complied with. This law, which is very favorable to settlers, goes into operation next year.

The society in the interior of Texas is pronounced better than that of any of our frontier settlements.—Fugitives from the United States generally stop just within the borders, being afraid to venture amongst Austin's colonies, where they would be coldly received and refused the right of land; for the proprietors of the old grants have the control within their limits, and as the new comer is not a freeholder for six years from the date of the order of survey, should he prove of bad character in the mean time, he is ordered from the Colony, and his name erased from the record. Austin's colonies alone are larger than the State of Alabama, and are distinguished for the intelligence, enterprise, and respectability of the inhabitants.

Mr. Fannin, who is himself forming a settlement in Texas, concludes by inviting "half the people of Georgia, who are cultivating the low ground of gullies," to emigrate also. It is 150 miles from Columbus, (Geo.) to Cole's settlement near the Brazos River, some fifty miles above San Felipe. The crops are very fine this year, and there will be provisions for more than double the population.

The territory of Texas is extensive enough to be partitioned into thirteen States of the size of South Carolina.

From the Hollidaysburg Aurora.

MOUNTAIN SAILING.

On Monday last, the inhabitants of Hollidaysburg were permitted to witness a novelty in the tide of emigration, which the completion of the grand chain of internal improvements, has caused to flow through this channel, and by which the Mississippi and Delaware have been made, as it were, to unite their waters, and which has opened a new field in which to display the ever varying and never tiring, and most universally successful native talent, for developing the undiscovered resources of this great and growing country.

A gentleman of the name of Jesse Chrisman, from Lackawanna, a tributary of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, embarked himself and family, in all consisting of eleven persons, together with the necessary requisites, for the comforts of a family, to wit: beds, tables, chairs, stoves, cooking utensils, poultry, piggeons, &c. &c. on board a canal boat of the following dimensions:

29 feet long and 7 feet wide, on which he proceeded down the North Branch canal to the junction of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, and up the latter to Hollidaysburg, where he intended to dispose of his boat, and proceed by way of the portage rail road and western division of our canal to Pittsburgh, on his way to Hennepin, in the state of Illinois, upwards of fifteen hundred miles from whence he embarked, on the now famed waters of the Susquehanna.

Here it was suggested to Mr. Chrisman, by our friend John Dougherty, proprietor of the Reliance transportation line, that it would be practicable to pass the boat, together with the family and cargo, over the towering heights of the Allegheny mountain, and safely to land the same in the basin at Johnstown, whence they might proceed by water to St. Louis.

Mr. Dougherty accordingly prepared a rail road car, calculated to bear the novel burthen. The boat was taken from its proper element and placed on wheels, and the superintendence of Major C. Williams, who politely offered his services, to play captain of rail road cars and canal boats, (and who be it remembered, was the first man who ran a boat over the Allegheny mountain.) At 12 o'clock on the same day the boat and cargo, together with the delighted family, began their progress over the rugged Allegheny. It was pleasing to see the comfort and convenience, that the ingenuity of man has added to the journey of the emigrant. The whole family were comfortably located in the cabin of the boat, which appeared to glide up the heights of the Alleghenies, unconscious of its being a fish out of water, whilst some of the family were preparing the coming meal, others were lying on their downy pillow, occasionally aroused by the hissing of the steam from the engines at the head of the inclined Plains, but they were not to be stopped by the hissing of the puffing auditory, but continued to ascend the proud eminence which the projection of ingenuity was destined to attain.

And now, you may see her safely resting on the summit of the Allegheny mountain—night has overtaken them, and there they await the coming morn. As they commenced descending into the valley of the Mississippi, which opens its extended lap to receive all that may wish to enter, and hers is no trivial vale, but a wide and far spread country—2,000 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. How great the stretch of imagination required to comprehend the almost boundless prospect. On the top of the great mountain, this boat to some may appear a small affair; but greatness is relative. We do not wish to compare it to the vast castles that float on the ocean. Compare them to the ocean, and they sink into insignificance. Compare our boat to the streams over which she now presides, and she rises in the scale.

How great she appears when compared to the streams from whence merge the Ohio and Susquehanna rivers, but which are here insufficient to float one plank of our boat—boat did I say? no! the vast ark of Jesse Chrisman of Lackawanna. On Tuesday, our boat and crew left the sunny summit of the Allegheny, and smoothly glided down her iron way to Johnstown, astonishing the natives. She was safely deposited in her own element in the basin at Johnstown, on the same evening, amidst the plaudits of the congregated citizens, after completely establishing Chrisman's claim to rank second to the ancient Patriarch, whose ark once rested on the heights of Arrarat.

A PASSENGER.

COLLEGE DIVINITY.

At a late catechetical examination in Trinity College, Dublin, an examiner, well known for his delight in badgering blockheads, enjoyed the following treat:—Q. It is recorded in Scripture that a beast spoke,—what was the beast?—A. A whale. Q. To whom did the whale speak? A. To Moses in the bulrushes. Q. What did the whale say? A. Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Q. And what did Moses reply? A. Thou art the man.

SOUTH WARD DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

A Stated meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY Evening, Dec. 5, 1834, at half past 7 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of George and Eleventh Sts.—The Democratic citizens of South Ward are requested to be punctual in attendance.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE.

PROSPECTUS.

AURORA.

The conditions expressed in the original Prospectus of this Paper were—The subscription to be eight dollars by the year, payable half-yearly after the first year.—No subscription, in the first instance, to be received for less than a year; and five dollars to be paid in advance, on subscribing, or upon the publication of the first number.

It was also stated that the publication must depend on the People at large, and not upon combinations with partial views; there being no other funds or facilities to resort to, its resources could only be found in the public fidelity to itself.

Such were the explicit conditions on which this Paper was commenced on the 4th of July, 1834.

Through influences, which need not be named, the subscription has not been accomplished to the necessary and indispensable extent; nor have too many who have subscribed, made the conditioned advance; and in such circumstances, it is impracticable to publish a Daily Paper, as originally proposed, unless effective means be adopted to sustain the ordinary expenditures of Labor and Paper.

This renewed publication of the terms, is intended to invite further subscriptions, and to call upon those who have not fulfilled their subscription engagement to make it good.

A circular will be addressed speedily to distant subscribers; meanwhile it is incumbent on those who are sincerely earnest for a free and uncompromising Daily Paper, to come forward and enable the Editor to fulfil his original purpose.

Gentlemen in remote parts of the Union, may promote this object by joint subscriptions, and by undertaking to procure four or five each.

Unless some steps of this liberal and social nature be taken, the Aurora must dwindle into a Weekly sheet, or utterly cease,—so that, "if it be to be done, it were well it were done quickly."

November 29, 1834

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 3, 1834.

NULLIFICATION.

We noticed, in our last number, an article in the *Southern Times and State Gazette*, of Columbia, South Carolina, with this address:—

"To the Southern States.
WAR."

On the first blush, the self-condemnation of the writer was manifest; and the question upon which he professed to build up an argument of war, was of such a kind as no man would gravely set forth who did not entertain a miserable opinion of the understanding and integrity of those whom he professedly addressed.

We subjoin the whole article, as it affects to stand upon a "calculation of the value of the Union," and thence, assuming by inference, that there had been previous questions of calculation on the value of the Union, the authors or agitators of which had been abused by violence and prejudice.

There is also something of inferential soothsaying about past facts and future probabilities, which will bring the parties address'd, (that is the Southern States,) "to their senses ere long, or [the author cautiously observes,] he will be much mistaken."

There is neither the confidence of a good cause, nor the frankness of manly intelligence in this preface. It betrays its own secret by the excess of subtlety, and affects to stand upon a calculation in which not value, or preservation, are matters or parts other than as they grow out of the seeds of destruction.

It is Nullification in another mask; it is the ass divested of the lion's skin, assuming the hide of the hyena. The Southern States were not duped, as South Carolina was duped, and depopulated, and disgraced, by the miscalculation of men of desperate ambition; the Southern States had calculated the value of the Union; and here we have

a tempest stirred up in a tea-pot to alarm the nervous men of the Southern States about merchants!

The feebleness and folly of this new conceit, are perfectly ludicrous; in nothing is it more preposterous than in the notion of combining the last war with Great Britain with Nullification. The late war, says this silly sciolist, for such he must be, or believe those he addresses to be, who could attempt to gain upon any mind of knowledge or discernment—the late war, he says, "originated in the unfair conduct of the Northern merchants."

Admitting for argument, that which is so notoriously false in fact, that the late war with Great Britain originated with the Northern merchants of the United States; what has that to do with Nullification? How does it operate to require a calculation of the value of the Union?

Hitherto we had understood from all authentic sources; from the Messages of our Executive, the public acts of the congressional bodies, the common consent and common sense of the country,—that the late war with Great Britain, had resulted from a too long and patient endurance of outrage on the free commerce of the whole United States by the naval armament of England.

The American people have believed, and will continue to believe, that the outrages on our free navigation—on the prosperity growing out of a pacific policy, which threw into our hands the carrying trade—were not owing to unfair conduct in our merchants; but to the mad policy of Great Britain herself, in exciting and paying the expenses of repeated and wanton wars against France; and her jealousy of that prosperity to which her folly has contributed.

We had supposed, and the American people believed, and will continue to believe, that the treaty of 1794 was begun upon a complaint of wrong done to our merchants by the capture of their ships.

We had supposed, and the American people believed, and still continue to believe, that the impressment of American seamen was not owing to the unfair conduct of our merchants; nor can we believe, nor will any honest man ever believe, that the imprisonments, murders, and final release of the surviving Americans from the prisons of Dartmoor, &c. was an act of unfair conduct of our Northern merchants.

The American people cannot be abused into the belief, that the sums obtained from England, Spain, Denmark, Two Sicilies, by pacific remonstrances and negotiation, under the firm policy of Andrew Jackson, were mere acts of complaisance, and not of acknowledgement of previous aggression.

The Northern merchants, nor the Middle States, did not originate the Orders in Council—nor the carrying into British ports for adjudication free ships laden with flour.

If the last war was purely mercantile, then the aggressors who made it were not the American merchants who were plundered; and it is a little of what is vulgarly called a *top-sided argument*, first to accuse the injured of doing the injury, and then to slide off into the milk-and-water philosophy which designates plunder, murder, and imprisonment, as merely unfair conduct in Great Britain, and the paltry falsehood of acknowledged faults on both sides.

"It was a war purely mercantile!"—so says this Nullifier in his new system of nonsensical paradoxes.

The proposition, if admitted for argument, will not sustain the uses which the writer attempts to make of it; it meets him with the wind in his teeth, without the power of taking in sail, or altering his course. The mercantile policy of England sought to exclude all other nations from the ocean; that was the policy which, with the aid of the House of Orange, destroyed the Dutch republic.

The mercantile policy of England calculated, that if France succeeded in establishing a republic, the numbers and ingenuity of her population, her ports on two great seas, her connexion with Spain, and influence in Italy and

the Levant, would render her not only a rival, but more rich and powerful than England; and that mercantile policy was the spring of the thirty years of war against France.

What had our merchants to do with the policy of France? It was not our merchants of the northern or the middle states, that aimed to establish liberty and industry in France.

This writer appears never to have read, or to have forgotten, the mercantile policy which occupied Heligoland, and which had formed the design of occupying every insular position in every sea:

Which ravished Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope from its forced ally, Holland:

Which treacherously corrupted the Spanish Admiral, Apolaca; seized the fleet he commanded, and with it the island of Trinidad:

Which occupied Sicily, and having obtained temporary occupancy of Malta, made a new war rather than deliver it up according to treaty:

Which meditated the seizure of Buenos Ayres, (did seize it, and was ignominiously expelled,) only as one of the four great points by which her mercantile policy was to hold the same dominion over the South American continent, as she holds over Hindustan:

Which meditated the occupation of Chiloe, on the Pacific, and Panama on the Atlantic, as the keys to both seas; the N. E. flank, or Trinidad, being the only one of the four which she succeeded in retaining.

We might extend this enumeration of evidence of the "unfair conduct of our northern and middle state merchants;" but we shall stop with one. Was it the northern and middle states merchants that attacked the United States' frigate Chesapeake?

Now, what will every impartial man, competent to review the facts, say to a writer who can set facts at defiance—facts within every reading man's range of information—and who can address such nonsense "to the Southern States?"

It was necessary, to a proper estimate of this Nullifier, to place his folly in the right point of view. Who can persuade himself that the men of the Southern States are such idiots as to swallow it?

We shall now pursue this writer through his "lame and impotent conclusions."

"We are about to be involved in another mercantile war through the headlong cupidity of our merchants, during the hostilities between France and Great Britain."

There can be no mistake as to what this writer drives at—but it is a false inference. The omission of an appropriation to fulfil the obligations of the treaty of indemnity with France, is the theme upon which the Southern States are thus addressed. This silly man "calculates the value of the Union," upon a series of false premises. He first sets it down as a conceded axiom that Gen. Jackson will not submit to any public wrong; and so far he has not mistaken the man; but he concludes that because Nullification was arrested by a proclamation and a law, there is no other resource open but similar proceedings against France. If this writer had any knowledge of the policy of Thomas Jefferson, he might have anticipated in Gen. Jackson a corresponding policy. Jefferson did not advocate war; he was adverse to war against any aggressor, until all other resorts failed. And does he suppose that Jackson is a man of no resources but war? He has indeed humbled the pride of Peninsular heroes, and he has defeated the most formidable and daring corruption that was ever openly employed to destroy public liberty and private virtues; and he has compelled Nullification to travel in cancer—without a war—and the principles of a non-intercourse may be found as operative with France as with other powers.

The residue of the third paragraph may be treated as it merits—impudent and insulting to those for whom it is

addressed. Why should it be necessary to calculate the expenses of a war with France—against a war of five years? The thing is not likely to happen; and if it did, it is not upon the debt which it has neglected to pay, but on the breach of public faith which it is presumed to have committed, a war could commence.

It is, therefore, unnecessary to examine, more minutely, the nonsense which follows, in order to come at the matter given as argumentative. He says: "The cabinet has completely lost ground with the people!"

Is it necessary to exhibit falsehood in any other than its words:

"Investigations of a very searching character will take place into the possible abuses of the departments protected most dishonestly by the President."

This short extract has two branches, upon the first that of investigation into possible abuses, we can only say abuses are possible; but we can say more of the past, not possible but absolute, and we can say and show, that when it was offered to develop and demonstrate most enormous abuses, that cold water was thrown upon the investigation by great leaders in Nullification and even an investigation discouraged—and we have been informed that the grand Nullifier, was of all others, the most opposed to enquiry. With the merits of Louis Philippe, the writer appears to be familiar, we could perhaps furnish traits as novel and forbidding of confidence in him; but we do not doubt the influence of the French people, notwithstanding the very limited share which they have in the public legislation.

In a naval war, we apprehend, we did not come off second best with Great Britain, and though there can be no doubt that the enemies of our navy, though they do not undervalue it as this Nullifier does, would not prove unworthy of the proud reputation they have earned in the eyes of their enemies and the world.

With which we dismiss the present consideration of this new and weak invention of the enemy.

To the Southern States:

WAR.

You may abuse, as much as you please, the writers who insist upon the prudence of calculating the value of the Union; but violent and prejudiced as you now are, because you will not condescend to think or reflect upon past facts, and future probabilities, you will be brought to your senses ere long, or I shall be much mistaken.

The last war with Great Britain was a war purely mercantile: originating in the unfair conduct of our Northern merchants, as well as in the unfair conduct of Great Britain. Now the war is over, every impartial man competent to review the facts, will acknowledge frauds and faults on both sides. It was a war brought on by the Northern and Middle States.

We are about to be involved in another mercantile war, through the headlong cupidity of our merchants during the hostilities between France and Great Britain. My own opinion is, that if they will run their speculations into the imminent peril of producing a war in consequence of them, they ought to be left to do so at their own peril. No commerce is worth a war in support of it. The commerce with France, for a century to come, would not remunerate the cost of a five years' war. But what cares the North about it! That section of the Union is sure to gain by war. All the war expenditures take place in the Northern States: our vessels are built, equipped, manned, provisioned, officered there; and the expenses are raised by custom-house taxation on southern imports. The Tariff System is owing to the last war; and the cupidity of speculators will not be sorry to see the Tariff revived and increased to pay for another war. What will another war cost? Our last war cost us about 120 millions: another war cannot be carried on for less than 25 millions of dollars a year. Huzza, for the Northern and Middle States! This will compensate the removal of the Deposits.

But you will say, what reason is there to expect war? Is a demand of four or five millions, a sufficient reason to induce two nations, governed by men of common sense, to go to war?

No: but there is something else than common sense at work on both sides the water. Attend, if you please, to the circumstances in which the United States, France and England, are now placed.

The present Administration of the United States, although the Cabinet will be left with a majority in the House of Representa-

tives, has manifestly lost ground with the people. Investigations of a very searching character will take place into the possible abuses of the Departments, protected most dishonestly by the President. The outcry of fraud, peculation, negligence, and all kind of official delinquency, is spreading throughout the land. Something must be done to paralyze the effects of these investigations—the Administration have determined to throw out a tub to the whale, to protect themselves from threatened danger. If they can get up a war with France, they will.

Louis Philippe, of France, is in nearly the same situation. The Rentier, the Bonycoisie, the conservatives of the *juste milieu* to Doctrinaires, the Military National Guard—are all in favor of the King, and of the present measures. The Carlists, the remaining friends of the old Regime, the Buonapartists, the Republicans, even the Liberals who are not ultra, the Journalists, the men of Literature and of Science, the Artistes, and the majority of Paris, Bordeaux and Lyons, are opposed to him. I have already stated the fact in this paper, that at a late review of the National Guards, not one exclamation was raised on the King's appearance of *Vive le Roy*. Louis Philippe, therefore, wants a war where there is not too much at stake. He is not afraid of us, whatever he may be of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Holland. He will not pay our demand. He will go to war first. The two governments, then, have the same motives, and the same measures in prospect, and they will contrive that the breeze shall blow.

But what has Great Britain to do with this?

The two objects of dislike to the British, are the American Navy and the French Navy. Louis Philippe has fostered the French naval armament most assiduously. His Navy is not only more numerous than ever, but is undoubtedly the most beautiful Navy that Europe can boast: well manned, well officered, well appointed, well equipped. In every thing, relating both to appearance and to real force, it has been improved within these dozen years, far beyond what persons who pay no attention to the subject can suppose. Our naval board knows it well.

Great Britain, therefore, will encourage both sides to fight it out; and by worrying each other, contribute to her own security and permanent pre-eminence. And the Rogues and Blockheads on this side the Atlantic, will deem it their interest to play the game most delightful to the British. Every vessel lost on both sides is a gain to that nation. Shall we shut our eyes while these things are going on?

Such are the reasons for my opinions.

C.

From the Globe

STILL HARPING ON THE BANK'S "BEST CURRENCY THE WORLD EVER POSSESSED."

The National Intelligencer is exceedingly distressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury can dispense with the Bank of the United States, as a fiscal agent of the Government, and that while he is able to do so, without inconvenience to the Treasury Department, he has marked the era of its dismissal by giving new accommodations to the people of the interior. The Secretary has given notice, by a public Circular, that wherever a public creditor prefers it, he may have his warrant directed for payment to any Receiver of Public Money in his neighborhood, and be thus relieved from the necessity of drawing his salary, or other compensation, either from the Treasury, or remote Branches of the Bank of the United States, as was formerly the case. For instance, there being no Branch Bank in Indiana or Illinois, a person having a demand against the Government, was formerly under the necessity of cashing it at the Branch of Louisville or St. Louis.—Now, he may present his warrant or transfer his claim to any Receiver in his immediate neighborhood, having confidence in him, and obtain the ready money for it, without more ado. The warrant of the Treasury, when issued on such claim, being the Receiver's voucher, this public collector is relieved at once (having paid the money on it to the public creditor) from the risk of transporting the money to a Deposit Bank, or of retaining it in his own hands—while the Treasury is freed from the danger of its loss, in the hands of either the Receiver—in its transfer—or in the place of deposit—the whole end of collecting the money, on the part of the Government, being accomplished the moment it has reached the pocket of the public creditor.

But this easy and simple mode of transferring, immediately through the Receiver, the money paid by a public debtor to a public creditor, unhappily for the Bank Intelligencer, supersedes the necessity of the Grand Bank as the Grand Paymaster General. The public collector is relieved from his periodical pilgrimage to the counter of the Bank—the shrine of the *scrip nobility*. The public creditor is also redeemed from the slavery of following the footsteps of the collector to pay his homage, cap in hand, to get his money from the money changers—and these gentlemen themselves are saved the trouble of managing and watching over the public money in the intervening period between the day of the

collector's deposit and the call of the creditor. The public money, in the interim, instead of going through the process of being lent out by the Bank, and levying a tax of 6 per cent. on the community, passes at once into circulation through the public receiver, who pays it without delay, and without levying a tax on any one, into the hands of the public creditor.

But the most painful part of this matter to the Intelligencer, is the circumstance, that it supersedes the use of "*the best currency, for such we had*, (says the Intelligencer) *that any nation in the world of any considerable extent or population ever possessed.*" How melancholy the thought that the spurious Bank checks, of which there are thousands of counterfeits, and which are an illegitimate issue at best, should be thus thrown out of circulation—and that those employed by the Government in the interior, should have it in their power to obtain specie or the notes of such Banks as suits their purposes, at their own door, instead of knocking at the door of a Branch some hundred miles distant, to receive payment of his treasury warrant in Branch checks payable in specie at another Bank, some six hundred miles distant.

The Intelligencer is obliged to admit in effect, that the statement of the letter it paraded is false, in saying that the Treasury Circular "*authorized the checks of disbursing officers to be received by any Deposit Bank*"—false in saying that they are authorized to be taken "*by Receivers, in payment of public dues*"—and false in saying that it has authorized "*the creation of an unlimited currency of checks, of all denominations and amounts, issued by subordinate Government officers*"—but, then, the honest Intelligencer says:

"It exactly and identically confirms all that part of the representation of the correspondent of the Patriot, which relates to the payment of warrants, and the cashing of drafts on the Government at the Land Offices, thus making each Land Office, *quoad hoc*, a Bank! So 'the Government' not only puts down one Bank by its VETO, but establishes a batch of them at once by its *sic jubeo*. The Circular, as far as it goes, is a clear confession of the utter failure of 'the Experiment' as a measure of finance. It is an open confession that the State Banks are not competent to perform the duties for the Government which have been so advantageously discharged by the Bank of the United States."

How is "*the payment of warrants and cashing of drafts on the Government at Land Offices*," a confession of the utter failure of the Experiment? When the Bank of the United States was Paymaster General, (or the Treasury, in the language of the last session,) nothing was more common than to get Treasury warrants cashed by the Receivers through the courtesy of these public officers. The present Secretary has done nothing more than to organize and establish, as a system, a mode of making public payments which the necessities of the community had partially introduced, while the Bank of the United States acted as fiscal agent of the Treasury. And the fact proves that the Bank of the United States never did perform for the Government what is contemplated by the charter, viz. transfer the public money, and have it ready at every point where it was necessary to pay public creditors.

How will the Intelligencer account to the public for having failed to notice this usage during the period of the Bank's fiscal agency! And we would further ask, how can it pretend that it has just "ferreted" out the Secretary's Circular, authorizing this mode of payment, when it was published in the Globe in September or October?

Philadelphia is yet in its infancy. We learn that already in contemplation of the future, the County Commissioners are marking out Streets for miles from the County Court House. When the great State improvements, by canal and rail roads, are entirely completed, Philadelphia will unquestionably become the depot for the greater portion of the produce of the Valley of the Mississippi. Her march is onward. Even New Orleans will falter in the great race for the commercial products of the West."

This picture of the value of our public improvements and the future prosperity of our commercial metropolis resulting from them, flattering as it is, is not, we think, too highly colored. Our citizens owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the enlightened and patriotic man, who had the sagacity to perceive the natural advantages of our position, and the public spirit and moral courage, in defiance of prejudice, to urge the State to avail itself of it, by undertaking at the public expense, the vast scheme of internal improvement, now happily so near its completion. Among these, the amiable and lamented LEHMAN will ever hold a conspicuous place; and when the political hostilities of the day shall have passed into oblivion, Governor WOLF will be regarded as one of its most efficient supporters, for stepping forward and sustaining it, when, owing to the clamor of its opponents, and the selfishness and timidity of its friends, it was in imminent danger of being abandoned—and of being pointed at, in future times, as a memento of the folly and weakness of Pennsylvania.—Am. Sen.

REVIEW.

EDUCATION—No. X.

LECTURES ON POPULAR EDUCATION, Delivered to the *Edinburg Association for procuring Instruction in Useful and Entertaining Science*, in April and November, 1833, &c. By GEORGE COMBE. First American Edition—with Additions by the Author. Boston: Marsh & Co. 1834.

We left Mr. Combe at his 31st page, in continuation of which he pursues the same subject; that is, be it remembered, what is *negative* in Education; which he certainly exemplifies much better than Mr. Simpson, not merely in form, but in perspicuity:

"At the time when public schools, such as the High School of Edinburg, and the Grammar Schools of the different burghs of Scotland, were instituted, there was no science that could benefit the people. These seminaries, therefore, as schools of preparatory instruction, were nearly co-extensive with the Universities. In these Primary Schools, the pupils were taught the elements of Greek and Latin; and in the Colleges the same studies were carried forward to the highest point which the time and capacity of the scholar could reach. In the progress of years, however, arts and sciences have been discovered. In Scotland, the Universities have to a great extent kept pace with the growing knowledge of the age. In Edinburg College lectures are now delivered on almost all the physical sciences, and on every branch of medicine. In short, the knowledge of Nature in all her departments is taught—Greek and Latin constituting only departments of the general system of tuition. If our Primary Schools had kept pace with this improvement, all would have been well. If we had followed the spirit of practical wisdom manifested by our ancestors, and extended our elementary instruction in proportion to the enlargement of our university education, the knowledge of the people would have been far superior to what it actually is. But, by a strange anomaly, our Primary Schools have, till within these few years, been allowed to stand still, while the Universities have advanced.

"These schools have continued to teach little else than English, Greek, and Latin, and the consequences have been most baneful.

"The great mass of the people of the middle and lower ranks, having been taught exclusively at these and the Parish Schools, have been led to believe languages to be practical knowledge; and they have been defrauded of the opportunity of acquiring elementary instruction in the arts, sciences, and other departments of useful knowledge.

"They have wasted in studying—or in attempting to study—Greek and Latin, the only time which their busy lives left at their command for obtaining information. They have been sent into the world absolutely ignorant of the existence of the vast field of moral and intellectual instruction presented by the works of the Creator.

"The higher orders, again, who have advanced to the University classes, have found themselves obliged to commence with the very rudiments of the sciences, after having spent from five to seven years in what they were led to believe were preparatory studies.

"In the great public hospitals, the system of teaching languages produces its fruits in a very tangible form.

"While children living in their parents' houses in a town learn something of real life by intercourse with society, perusing newspapers, and observing passing occurrences, the ignorance of the children shut up within the walls of an institution, and excluded from these sources of information, will, at the end of their imprisonment, present a just picture of the effects of the system to which they have been subjected. I have been informed, accordingly, by men engaged in practical business who have received apprentices from public hospitals, that the lads appear, on their entrance into active life, as if they had just dropped from the moon. Every thing is strange to them; and very little of what had been previously taught to them presents itself in their new condition in a practical form. What I contend for is, that common sense should be employed to direct the studies in the primary schools as well as in the Universities, and that, in addition to languages, the elements of useful knowledge should be there taught.

In surveying, then, the prevalent system of confining Education in primary schools chiefly to languages, we observe that the following consequences ensue:

"First. The human faculties desire knowledge as their natural food, and it is only after a considerable stock of ideas has been acquired, and many emotions experienced, that the value of words, as a means of expressing them, comes to be appreciated. By the common practice of teaching, however, little knowledge of things is communicated, and children are compelled to proceed at once

to the study of difficult, copious, and obsolete languages, to have their memories burdened with words corresponding to which they have no ideas. This proceeding being an outrage upon Nature,—tedium, disgust, and suffering, invade the youthful mind. As a means of conquering aversion, severe discipline used to be, and occasionally still is, resorted to,—which, being felt to be unjust, rouses the worst feelings, and debases the sentiments, while the intellect is starved and impaired by dealing habitually with sounds to which no clear conceptions are attached.

Secondly. Under this system children make no substantial progress in any useful acquirement. Nine out of ten draw away the months and years of their allotted penance, and, within a brief space after its close, forget every syllable which they have learned with so much labor and pain; and even the tenth, who, from a higher natural talent for languages, perhaps distinguished himself by his classical attainments, does not, on entering the counting-room or workshop, always find himself as superior to his competitors in the practical business of life as in scholarship.

If the study of the dead languages is not prosecuted in after life, the time devoted to them is positively misapplied. It is a fact quite notorious, that nine-tenths of the children educated in a commercial town do not follow professions for which Greek and Latin are indispensable; and hence the time and money expended by at least this proportion of pupils are most unprofitably bestowed. Indeed there is a great delusion in the public mind in regard to the necessity of Greek, even for the medical profession. Professor Christison, when examined some years ago before the Royal Commission which visited the University of Edinburg, stated, that at the High School he had been *dux* of the Greek Class, and at the College had gained a prize for a knowledge of that language, and was naturally fond of it; but that from the time when he began to study medicine, he found his attention so fully occupied by substantial science, that he had scarcely opened a Greek book; while he had been obliged to study French and German for the sake of the medical information to which they were the means of obtaining access.

To George Combe, Esq. 28 Charlotte Square.

"My dear Sir,—The evidence before the University Commissioners was never published, though printed; nor have I seen that part of my evidence to which you refer since the time it was given. But, to the best of my recollection, I stated in regard to Greek—very much as you have put it in your letter—that, in my youth, I had cultivated it for five years, and had made some proficiency in it, being fond of the language; but that I had since found so little occasion to put it to practical use, although pursuing the various branches of my profession as objects of scientific study, that I did not believe that I could at that moment translate a single passage of Greek, which might be placed before me. Such is certainly still the state of matters with me and my Greek; and I had occasion very lately, in our discussions in the *Senatus Academicus*, regarding the propriety of preliminary general education for Doctors of Medicine, to renew my objections to Greek as one of them, in the terms now mentioned. I am almost certain that, in my evidence before the Commission, I also added, that if any other language but Latin were to be required, I should infinitely prefer placing French, and even German, too, on our *statutes*.

"My opinion regarding Greek simply is, that it is a most desirable branch of literature for imparting general knowledge and cultivation to the mind; but, for direct professional purposes, is of so little consequence, both in itself and likewise as compared with modern languages and the exact sciences, that, considering the great augmentation of the branches of proper medical study in these days, the pursuit of it, as a compulsory measure for medical students, is a mere waste of time and labor.

Believe me your's very truly,

R. CHRISTISON.

November 23.

3 GREAT STUART STREET.

"P. S.—I have no objection to your making any public use of my sentiments which you may desire; for I am sure they coincide with those entertained by most competent judges whom I have conversed with on the subject; and I am most anxious at the present moment—when the matter of medical education is about to be taken up by the Government,—that unprofessional men of common sense be not led away by the natural partiality of classical scholars for their favorite pursuit, or by the recollection, that, in former times, when medicine, and the medicinal sciences were in small compass, and the student had therefore ample time for collateral studies, Greek was naturally enough considered a necessary branch of knowledge, because it was one of the almost indispensable tests of a man of cultivated mind of a learned profession."

"I consider the cause of rational Education much benefited by the testimony of Professor Christison in the prefixed letter. It is highly characteristic of that bold, independent, and practical understanding, which has raised him at an early age to a distinguished place in the University of his native city.

"It is erroneous to say that Greek and Latin are indispensably necessary to enable a boy to understand his own language. This must be the case only where no adequate pains are bestowed by teachers in conveying fully the meaning and value of English expressions. All words are mere arbitrary sounds, and, in itself, a sound invented by an Englishman is as capable of being rendered intelligible by proper definition, as one first suggested by a Greek or Roman. A great proportion of the words which compose the English language are derived from the Saxon; yet no-

body thinks a knowledge of that language also to be necessary for the due understanding of our native tongue. The grand requisites to the right use of speech are two,—clear notions or ideas, and accurate definitions of the words employed to designate them. The former will be best attained by studying things and their relations, and the latter by a careful exposition of our mother-tongue, by a person who knows scientifically both the things signified and the genius of the language. The derivation of words is not always an index to their true signification: *artery* means, literally, air vessel, yet it circulates blood; physiology is derived from *physis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse; yet in English it is used to designate only the doctrine of animal and vegetable functions. In teaching etymology, therefore, we must often guard the student against the errors into which it would lead him; so that the difficulty of his understanding his native tongue, is to that extent increased by his studies in Greek and Latin.

"Various obvious reasons exist why so little of English is understood by those who learn it and no other language or science at school. Owing to the deficiency of their own education, teachers themselves, in general, do not possess distinct knowledge of the things signified by the sounds which they communicate; and from not understanding ideas, they have it not in their power to define words accurately. Hence they cannot, and do not, bring together before the minds of the pupils, a clear conception of the things signified, and of the sign, without the combination of which the right use of speech is impracticable. Farther; school-masters, in general, communicate only the *sounds of words*, and the *abstract* rules of grammar; but this is not teaching a *language*. Teaching a language implies unfolding its structure, idiom, and power—a task which requires much reflection and extensive information.

"A professor of English, therefore, would be more useful to nine out of ten of the pupils of any academy for the education of the industrious classes, than professors of Greek and Latin; and it is only after English has been taught in this or such other way as may be best adapted to the human understanding, and without success, that the conclusion ought to be drawn that it cannot be understood sufficiently for all useful and ornamental purposes, without a previous knowledge of Greek and Latin. The extensive study of Greek and Latin by learned men, has led to the practice of compounding all new words out of Greek roots; and as Chemistry, Geology and other branches of Natural History, are advancing with cheering rapidity, multitudes of purely Greek words are added to our language every year, and the uninitiated suffer great inconvenience from not understanding them. This evil, I believe, is to a great extent unavoidable. The things described are new in science, and new names are required by which to designate them. Uninstructed readers are unacquainted with these *objects*, as well as with their names. If the objects were studied, which can be done only by observation, less difficulty would be found in comprehending the words, although they are derived from Greek and Latin roots. It would be extremely difficult to give to names compounded of English terms, that scientific precision which is attainable by using Greek and Latin. Explanatory dictionaries, however, of words, common and scientific, borrowed from these languages, have been published; so that no one is compelled to study ancient tongues for six or seven years, for the sake of understanding the derivation of a few hundreds of scientific terms. In a very useful work by Dr. R. HARRISON BLACK, entitled 'The Student's Manual,' (published by Longman & Co.), the Greek roots are printed in the Greek character, and also in the Roman, by which means unlearned readers may become acquainted with the Greek letters, and many common Greek words, almost without an effort.

"It has often been observed, that the Greeks themselves studied no language except their own, and yet attained to exquisite delicacy and dexterity in the use of it; and why may not the English do as much? The objection, that Greek is a primitive, and English a derivative tongue, is met by the answer, that every word is merely a sound indicative of an idea or an emotion, and that it makes no difference in the possibility of comprehending the meaning of a word, whether the sound was invented by the English themselves, or borrowed by them from the Greeks or Romans. In learning the meaning of Greek words, the student must connect the thing signified directly with the expression, because he has no etymology to render the Greek intelligible. But if he can comprehend Greek by merely connecting the idea with the word, why may he not learn to understand English by a similar process? It may be added, that some of the most eminent of our English authors, such as SHAKESPEARE, BURNS, COBBETT, and a whole host of female writers, had little or no acquaintance with the dead languages; and that there are not wanting instances of learned critics, like BENTLEY, whose classical knowledge did not enable them to express themselves in their native tongue with tolerable correctness, gracefulness, and ease.

"We have the testimony of several of the greatest names in English literature against the existing practice. 'It is deplora-

ble,' says COWLEY in his Essays, 'to consider the loss which children make of their time at most schools, employing or rather casting away, six or seven years in the learning of words only, and that very imperfectly.'

"LOCKE, in his treatise on education, asks: 'Would not a Chinese, who took notice of our way of breeding, be apt to imagine that all our young gentlemen were designed to be teachers and professors of the dead languages of foreign countries, and not to be men of business in their own?'

"GIBSON the historian remarks, that 'a finished scholar may emerge from the head of Westminster or Eton, in total ignorance of the business and conversation of English gentlemen in the latter end of the eighteenth century.'

"MR. MOORE, who cites these authorities in his notices of the Life of Lord BYRON, adds, that that gifted poet was a miserable Greek and Latin scholar while he attended Harrow school; that he hated the task of learning these languages; and that he acquired his astonishing copiousness, flexibility, and beauty of style, by extensive miscellaneous reading in his native tongue. MILTON says, 'Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft this world into, yet, if he have not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only.' And Dr. ADAM SMITH observes, that 'it seldom happens that a man, in any part of his life, derives any convenience or advantage from some of the most laborious and troublesome parts of his education.'

"Education, then, consisting chiefly of languages, leaves the mind of the pupil ignorant of things, ignorant of men, and ignorant of the constitution of the social system in which he is to move. He is trained in abstraction, and among shadows, and when he enters practical life he finds that his real education is only then at its commencement.

"Education consisting of a knowledge of natural science, on the contrary, produces an early and a deep conviction that man is made for action; that he is placed in a theatre of agents, which he must direct, or to which he must accommodate his conduct; that everything in the world is regulated by laws instituted by the Creator; that all objects which exist—animate and inanimate—have received definite qualities and constitutions, and that good arises from their proper, and evil from their improper application. Education makes known what these qualities are. It invigorates the understanding, and thereby gives boldness to the intellect, and independence to the sentiments.

"The practical effect of these two modes of instruction must be widely different."

GREAT DEMOCRATIC UNION FESTIVAL OF THE THREE STATES OF

NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY, and
PENNSYLVANIA,

ON THE BATTLE GROUND OF TRENTON.

On Friday last, the 28th November, agreeably to previous arrangement, the Democracy of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, met on the Battle Ground of Trenton, to celebrate their recent great and glorious victories in the cause of constitutional Freedom.

The Democracy of New York and Pennsylvania reached Bloomsbury at the same time, and having formed into columns, marched up, with their banners flying, and two excellent bands of music, to the State House in Trenton, where they were most cordially received by their New Jersey friends.

The Hall of the House of Assembly, which had been prepared for the occasion, being found entirely inadequate to contain, much less to accommodate this vast assemblage of true Democrats, the meeting was held in the open air, in the rear of the State House, and on the banks of the noble Delaware, under the inspiring influence of a bright and clear sun.

The meeting was called to order by John M. Read, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangement and Correspondence of the three States, and it was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

General GARRET D. WALL, of New Jersey, President,		
Garret Gilbert,	} of New York,	} Presidents.
Capt. George Mills,		
Daniel Jackson,		
Col. A. L. Roumfort,		
William J. Leiper,	} of Pennsylvania,	} Secretaries.
Gen. Michael W. Ash,		
John C. Minturn, of New York,	} Secretaries.	
B. F. Vanclève, of New Jersey,		
John F. Stump, of Pennsylvania.		

The meeting was then addressed by John M. Read, on behalf of the Committee, upon the great and decisive victories, achieved by the Democracy of the three sister States, the triumph of the

Democratic principles involved in the late severe and arduous struggle with a powerful Aristocracy; and upon the decision of the People against any Bank of the United States, as unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous.

Mr. Read's remarks in relation to the splendid civil and military services of the Hero of New Orleans, the President of the People, and the second Washington—to the stern and uncompromising republicanism of Martin Van Buren, the favorite son of New York, and whom the Democracy of Pennsylvania and New Jersey wished to see raised to the next Presidency, against the longer continuance of a great monied and Banking monopoly; and to the successful exertions of Thomas H. Benton, in favor of the constitutional currency of Gold and Silver coin, and of the wise, patriotic and virtuous administration of Andrew Jackson, were received with unbounded applause.

Mr. Read remarked, that Pennsylvania, the Key-Stone State, yielded to no State in the Union, in her strong and steadfast adherence to republican principles, although she would not be represented in the next Congress, by as many Democratic members as her actual Democratic majority entitled her to.

New Jersey with a majority of over eleven hundred by her general ticket system, elects her whole number of six. New York with a majority of about 13,000 elects by Districts 31 out of 40, whilst Pennsylvania under the same system, and with a majority of 15,479, elects only 17 out of 28 members of Congress.

Her districts, he said, were essentially defective, and Democratic majorities of 2 and 3000 in several of them were entirely thrown away. By the New Jersey system, she would have had the whole 28, and by an assimilation to New York, she would have had 25 out of the 28;

It was due, Mr. Read said, to his native State, that this matter should be perfectly understood, not only in Pennsylvania, where it should be remedied by immediate legislation, but also by her republican sisters with whom she has gone hand in hand in the great cause of Democracy.

He concluded by moving that a committee of three from each state be appointed, to draft the resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The chair appointed Barnabas Bates, G. W. Nevin, J. G. Seaver, of New York.

Stacey G. Potts, Littleton Kirkpatrick, John W. Mickle, of New Jersey.

John M. Read, John R. Walker, Col. John Thompson of Pennsylvania.

The committee having retired, the meeting was addressed by Col. A. L. Roumfort, in a very eloquent speech, filled with classical allusions of the most pertinent kind.

The committee having returned, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which having been seconded by J. G. Seaver, of New York, in a spirit stirring address, were UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

Whereas, The Democratic citizens of the three States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, assembled this day on the battle ground of Trenton, to celebrate the glorious triumphs of pure Democracy at the late elections in their respective states, feel it an imperative duty to express their sentiments in relation to the principles involved in this decisive victory of the Constitution and the Laws, over a powerful and determined aristocracy. Therefore—

Resolved, That this meeting regard the late triumphs at the ballot boxes in their respective States, as the triumphs of the People, the Constitution and the laws, over an unconstitutional monied monopoly, aided by the wealth of a scrip nobility, and assisted by a "revolution bloodless as yet"—and hail them as the harbingers of more glorious successes in the same great cause of constitutional and civil liberty.

2. That there is no warrant for the establishment of a Bank of the United States to be found in our admirable constitution, the work of the heroes, the patriots, and the sages of the revolution, and that in the language of the eloquent John Randolph, such an institution is "unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous."

3. That the people have placed their veto on this and on any other Bank of the United States, and have nobly sustained the Hero of New Orleans in his appeal from the Senate to the free-men of America.

4. That the removal of the deposits was a wise, just and righteous measure, and has met with the unqualified approbation of the Democracy of this great and free nation.

5. That the attempts made by the Bank of the United States to create panic and distress, in all classes of the community—to cripple trade and embarrass the Government, and to control the exercise of the elective franchise—their refusal to allow the Committee of the Representatives of the People, to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of this mighty corporation; their exclusion of the Government Directors from all participation in the real business of the board, and finally the confis-

cation of the Dividends of the People, and their threats of future confiscation, call for the immediate action of Congress.

6. That this meeting do most cordially approve of the conduct of the present patriotic and enlightened Secretary of the Treasury, in refusing after the 1st of January next, to receive in payment of debts to the United States—the illegal branch checks or drafts issued by the Bank, in defiance of the spirit and letter of the charter.

7. That it is the duty of Congress to dissolve all future connexion with this unconstitutional institution by an immediate sale of the \$7,000,000 of stock held by the Government, and by refusing to receive the notes or bills of the Bank in payment of debts due to the United States, after some early day, to be fixed by law.

8. That in Andrew Jackson we recognize the boy of the revolution, the hero of the last war, and the pure and determined patriot of another revolution bloodless as yet, who with an American firmness has nobly sustained the righteous cause of the people.

9. That in Martin Van Buren we recognize the undeviating Democrat, and the enlightened statesman, who has been advanced by the favor of a confiding country, in defiance of the malice of his enemies, to the second office in the gift of the people, and who we trust will be eventually rewarded by an elevation to that chair which has been adorned by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison and a Jackson.

10. That in a National Convention for the selection of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, we recognize the only Democratic method of preserving the election of those high offices to the people, and that we will cheerfully submit to the decision of that Democratic body.

11. That gold and silver coin is the only currency of the constitution, and that the thanks of this meeting are due to their distinguished fellow citizen, Thomas H. Benton, for his noble and successful efforts for its restoration, and for his manly, dignified, and overpowering defence of our beloved President, and his wise and virtuous administration.

12. That the present Cabinet of General Jackson merits and will receive the warm and ardent support of the Democratic party.

13. That in Roger B. Taney and W. C. Rives, we recognize a practical exemplification of the purity of Democratic principles: the one sacrificing himself for the good of his country—and the other for the preservation of the sacred right of instruction, the birthright of a free people, and the only true safeguard of our republican principles.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Richard P. Thompson of New Jersey, being called upon by the meeting, made a number of very happy and appropriate remarks, which were received with marks of the highest satisfaction.

The meeting having adjourned, formed themselves into a procession, under the direction of Major Hamilton, Richard Brandt, and Joseph Cunningham of New Jersey, as Marshals on horseback—and with the Pennsylvania Band in the front, and the New York Band in the rear, proceeded up Second street to Warren street, up Warren street to the Hickory Pole, thence into Green street, down Green street to Water street, up Water street to Warren street, in which they halted, and then separated, and went to the dinners at the seven public hotels, which had been taken for their accommodation.

The President and six Vice Presidents presided at their respective tables, and after the regular toasts were drunk, deputations and complimentary toasts were interchanged between the companies dining at the respective houses.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and at a late hour the company separated, highly gratified at the cordial interchange of sentiment between the Democracy of the three States, and with the entertainment provided by the committee of New Jersey, and with their admirable arrangements for the comfort of their friends, from a distance.

The following are the regular toasts:

TOASTS.

1 The events we celebrate: Splendid triumphs of intelligence and truth; worthy of the scenes amid which we commemorate them, and of the sires by whose sons they were achieved.

2 Our Country: The land of the free and the home of the brave—Liberty's last refuge upon earth. May her sons perpetuate for ever the principles which have made her free.

3 The President of the United States: He has lived for his country, and shed imperishable honor on every station he has filled—the monuments to his memory are reared in the hearts of his countrymen.

4 The Vice President of the United States: The rejected of the Senate—the favorite of the people.

5 John Forsyth, Secretary of State: Late the eloquent champion of the people on the floor of the Senate—He well deserved the honors to which he has been called.

6 Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury: A Jewel from the mines of New Hampshire.

7 Lewis Cass, Secretary of War: A man without fear and without reproach.

8 Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy: The tried, unchanging, and unchangeable Democrat.

9 William T. Barry, Post Master General: Faction may assail—and slander seek to stain him—but the People know how to appreciate both him and his accusers.

10 Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States:—A man, a patriot, and a Christian.

11 Roger B. Taney, late Secretary of the Treasury: Self sacrificed to the interests of the People—may he live to learn that Republics are not ungrateful.

12 Richard Rush: He dares be honest in the worst of times.

13 The memory of Washington: Deathless as the scenes which bear record to his courage and his wisdom.

14 The spirit of Liberty: The world her rightful empire—"onward" to her banners and her signals, till the last link that binds the nations of the earth is broken.

15 Universal suffrage: A right inestimable to freemen—formidable to tyrants only.

16 The only legitimate sovereign upon earth, the Sovereign People: He who denies their right to rule, deserves to be a slave.

17 "Legal abstractions:" The mint in which the liberties of the People were manufactured into bank notes—distracted by the extracts from the ballot boxes.

18 The Constitution and the Laws Rescued from the touch of the traitors who would betray them with a kiss—and safe in the hands of the People, who honor and obey them.

19 The right of instruction: It may be denied—but it must be felt—and sooner or later triumphantly enforced.

20 The right of Protest: Sacred to the injured: inoffensive to the just: they only fear it who fear the truth.

21 The Union: "it must and shall be preserved."

22 The Representation of the Democracy in Congress: Gold seven times tried.

23 Principles and Men: The principles that are honorable for their own sakes—and the men who are honorable for their principles.

24 Gold and Silver: The Constitutional Currency—Like the principles with which it is identified—there's no mistake about it, or its firm advocate Thomas H. Benton.

A full account of the proceedings will be given in the Trenton Emporium, accompanied by the replies from the different distinguished individuals invited to attend this Great Festival.

We have only room for two sentiments: the first was drank at Trenton; and the second was given at a meeting held on board the steamboat Burlington, on Saturday, by the Democracy on their return home, of which, and the addresses delivered, we shall give a sketch in a day or two.

James Buchanan—A favorite son of Pennsylvania; high in the confidence of Andrew Jackson: Pennsylvania will not forget him.

Garret D. Wall—The patriot and the gentleman; the able and learned advocate; the eloquent and enlightened Senator; he will faithfully and fearlessly represent the principles and wishes of New Jersey in the councils of the nation.

The Committee of Correspondence and Arrangement of the three States consisted of

GARRIT GILBERT	} Committee of New York.
RICH'D CROMWELL,	
DENNIS MCCARTHY,	
NATHAN NATHANS,	} Committee of Pennsylvania.
JOHN M. READ,	
BENJ. E. CARPENTER,	
STACY G. POTTS,	} Committee of New Jersey.
B. F. VANCELEVE,	
W. A. BENJAMIN,	

From the Globe.

MR. BLACK OF MISSISSIPPI.

After dissecting Mr. Poindexter, the *pro tem.* President of the Coalition in the Senate, Charles K. Brown, the Representative for Simpson, on the call of his constituents, gives the following account of Mr. Black, another of Mississippi's Senators. He thus addresses himself to Mr. Black:—

"I will not fatigue you with further remarks as to Mr. Poindexter, but will give Mr. Black, the other honourable gentleman named in the resolution, a passing notice. As to him, I will be brief, and will not say a word in ill will, further than is necessary to a fair investigation of his course in Congress; for I must confess my feelings towards him personally are not unfriendly; and at the time of his election with me, he stood second to but one man in the State for that important station.

"The first I ever knew of Judge Black as a politician, he was a red-hot Jackson man. I heard him in 1832, in Covington county, at a political meeting, when he was candidate for the

Senate, in the purity of his ermine, descend from the bench, and deliver a very appropriate little philippic against Mr. Poindexter, in favor of General Jackson, in which he very much upbraided Mr. Poindexter for being elected as a professed Jacksonian, and turning against his Administration as soon as he got into office. He commented very severely on Mr. Poindexter's vulgar abuse of General Jackson, in which he compared his Administration to the corrupt courts of Europe, &c. He very humorously related the well-known story of his running from the battle of New-Orleans. He remarked, that ever since Jackson had refused to cover his cowardly conduct on that occasion, by certifying that he acted bravely, he had been at heart his most deadly enemy. He said, the people ought to invite Mr. P. to resign his seat, as he had abandoned the principles on which he had been elected, and reminded them of the danger of such political treachery to our republic.

"When Judge Black received the Executive appointment to the Senate, he was understood to be in favor of the measures of the present administration, and voted and acted as such during the session he served under that appointment, and really made show of being a good Jacksonian. Last winter, when the election came before the Legislature, Judge Black was a candidate, as a known Jacksonian, and voted for and elected as such. To my knowledge, his friends urged his election on that ground, and, I presume, with his knowledge. I know that Judge Black made known to the members of the Legislature, before his election, that "he was with the President on the subject of the United States Bank." The deposits had been removed months before that time; and the President's opposition to the Bank was as well known then as it is now. It was a subject of universal conversation; and had it been known at that time that Judge Black was in favor of the Bank, and against the cause of the administration, as it afterwards turned out, he could not have got even five votes. His friends were then, as they are now, unanimously against the Bank. It was a test question for public printer, and Mr. Fall, the administration candidate, got thirty-five, and Mr. Mayson, the nullifier, only nine votes. I am confident that not more than three or four of the opposition votes could have been given to Mr. Black; and the principle of Judge Black's offence, consists in slipping into the Senate as a Jackson man, and going the full length of his trace against the administration ever since; for, indeed, Judge Black has not favored the public with any very singular marks of his ability since his election. That he was elected as a known Jackson man, and has been opposed to the President ever since. I account for this seeming inconsistency thus: It is well known, that in 1832, many of the lawyers of this State recommended Judge Black to the President, for Judge of the Federal District Court for this State, and that Gen. Jackson gave that appointment to Judge Ellis, over him; at which Mr. Black took high dudgeon, and has been a little miffed at the President ever since. That at the time of his election, he was no little nettled with the Chief Magistrate, for not making him Judge of the Federal Court, but said nothing about it, lest he should not be elected to the Senate. And this is the Alpha and Omega of Mr. Black's opposition to the President. That he is as much a Jackson man at heart now as he was when he was elected; and whether Gen. Jackson is right or wrong in his measures, Judge Black surely acted in bad faith to ride into the Senate on his back, and then kick against him.

"From these facts, I am confident that all will concur with me in opinion, that both the honorable Senators named in the resolution, were elected to the Senate as Jackson men, under pledges to the administration generally; that, in fact, neither of them were Jackson men at heart when elected: that they both made insincere professions of friendship to the present administration, to deceive the people of the State, and procure their seats in Congress. That shortly after the election, they both abandoned the principles on which they were elected, and have since went in defiance of and against the known will and instructions of their constituents. That those honorable Senators have left the ranks of Democracy and joined the Aristocracy, known in this State by the name of Adams and Clay men, bank men, nullifiers, and whigs. As it was political death to a minister in the time of George the Third, to have the loyalty of Tories, Jacobites, and Scotchmen, so it is unpopular in this country, for Senators to abandon the Democracy and join the Aristocracy of the country. That as King James the Second broke the original contract between the King and the People, and abdicated his throne, so have these Senators broke the conditions on which they were elected. Differing as they certainly do with the great mass of the People of Mississippi, on all the leading measures of the country, the question then arises, which shall yield their principles, the Senators to the People, or the People to the Senators? In the common transactions of life, which should yield, the principal to the agent, or the agent to the principal?

"The circumstances to which those Senators are reduced, will not admit of a compromise with the People of Mississippi; the

consequence of which will be, that if they retain their seats, their efforts will be unavailing and useless to their constituents. Surely, Mississippi never can be led by the whim of her Senators. They cannot deny, but that a great portion of their time, of late, has been spent in flooding the country with bank and nullification documents, for the purpose of seducing the People of the State from the support of the Administration to their new fangled party. Is it not a fact, that the mails have been, of late, loaded with documents franked by those Senators, against the measures of the President, and not a syllable in favor of his Administration? Now, every body knows the meaning of all this; that it is to induce the People to yield their well known principles of Democracy to the will of their Senators. If their object is the dissemination of truth, why not give both sides of the question? It is impossible for Mississippi to give up her principles of Democracy. The People have the power, and will not be misrepresented. As well might those Senators go to Congress, and attempt to change the Presidency into a kingly office; they would not more grossly misrepresent their constituents. I wonder if those honorable gentlemen should take it into their heads to paint themselves perfectly black, and tell the Senate that all their constituents, the People of Mississippi, had become black as the inhabitants of Hayti, and claim their seats as such, if they suppose the People would stand that kind of misrepresentation? This is only to imagine an exaggeration of what those Senators have actually done. They have by their votes, and in every other manner, told the Senate and the world, that their constituents were bank men and nullifiers, when the contrary is true. In nature, can the stream ever rise higher than the fountain? In law, can the agent have more authority than the principal? In a representative Democracy, like ours, can the Representative set up his will in defiance of the People, and lash them over to his own notion of things? Between principal and agent, whatever the principal directs, is right, because he is his own judge, and will not decide against himself.

In England, the king can do no wrong, because he is sovereign and there can be no decision against; and in this country, the People can do no wrong, because they are sovereign, and who can appeal from their decision? Suppose a man should employ a blacksmith, who would afterwards turn to be a tailor, would the employer be bound to retain him in his character of tailor? Or if a man should employ a clerk, who would afterwards take it into his head to be a chimney sweeper, would the employer be bound to retain him as such? Or if an overseer should turn refractory, and when his employer should direct him to sow a certain field of the farm in wheat, he would disregard his instructions, and sow the same field with wooden nutmegs, must the farmer yield his judgment to that of the overseer, and have his farm turned into a solid canebrake of wooden nutmegs? Or if a State should elect Senators wholly opposed to the Bank and Nullification, who would, after their election, turn Bank men and Nullifiers, should the State retain them as such? Or if a Democratic State should elect Senators of principles purely Democratic, who would, after their election, turn aristocrats, should the State retain her Senators thus opposed to her in principles? But are those honorable Senators, who sit in the clouds and call out the stars, wholly out of the reach of the People of Mississippi? It may, indeed, be impious in us to question the right of these gentlemen, to set the known will of the People of the State at defiance. It may be that the notions of divine right to power, contended for in the sixteenth century, is coming in vogue again. Queen Elizabeth, in the zenith of her glory, made no scruple to say, "that her subjects ought not to deal, to judge, or to meddle with her majesty's prerogative royal;" and her successor, James the First, King of England, who had imbibed high notions of the divinity of regal sway, said that "as it is atheism and blasphemy in a creature, to dispute what the Deity may do, so it is presumption and sedition in a subject, to dispute what a King may do in the height of his power: Christians, he adds, will be content with God's will revealed in his law." Punishment has three objects in view, reformation and the chastisement of the guilty for passed offences, to render offenders unable to offend in future, and that the example of their punishment may deter others from like offences. Now, though those Senators may be so far out of our reach, as to render reformation impossible, yet, by their punishment, we may deter others from like offences in future. That the people should permit those honorable Senators to arrogate to themselves the inappropriate name of "Whig," and brand their constituents with the epithet of "tory," is too provoking. It may be right, however, for the relic of the tory party of the revolution, to change their names; it may be, that the old tory party in this country, who adhered to the cause of the crown during our struggle for liberty, should be permitted to rid themselves of that odious mark of their disgrace; but that they should attempt to brand those who fought the battles of the country, and achieved our liberty, with their own infamy, is impossible. For, indeed, there is no difficulty in tracing the modern whig party, either by

ancestry or their principles, back to the old tory party of the revolution. But, perhaps, we ought to rest in the will of our Senators revealed to us in the inflammatory Bank and Nullification documents franked to us by those honorable Senators, and answer to the name of tory, which they have given us, without a murmur. Or should the People still adhere to the notion, that men are created equal in rights; that man is capable of self-government; that the will of the majority must govern; that for the will of the few to govern the many, is tyranny; and that "resistance to tyrants, is obedience to God!"

Your fellow citizen,
CHARLES K. BROWN.

EXTRACT OF AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the "GENERAL TRADES' UNION of New York and vicinity," at their First Anniversary Celebration, September 25, 1834.—By ELY MOORE, President.

Intellect is the lever by which the world is moved. I embrace this opportunity, therefore, of dwelling at some length upon the importance of cultivating it. I regard this subject of much more importance to your interests and welfare, than any other which could be introduced to your consideration at this time. Were I to discourse for a month, or a year, concerning your rights and grievances—the utility and importance of your vocations—and the necessity of union—I doubt whether you would be much better or much wiser for it. You have complained long enough, in all conscience, to have discovered, by this time, the reason of your complaints. You feel the disadvantages under which you labor, but seem to be at a loss how to correct the evil. The true cause of your grievances appears to have escaped your notice. All the means necessary to elevate your standing, and establish your welfare upon a more secure and stable basis, are a greater confidence in, and a more liberal feeling towards each other; and above all, a greater exercise of MENTAL INDUSTRY.

I am aware, that many ingenious individuals contend, that the great body of the producing classes understand their interests perfectly, and that to assert to the contrary, is to slander them. If this be true, why have they complained and suffered, and suffered and complained, for centuries? Or, why do they suffer and complain now? They have ever possessed the numerical strength, the physical force, and had they not wanted intelligence to direct their power, is it reasonable to suppose that they would have endured all the evils that have been heaped upon them by the managing and intriguing few?

It would be just as reasonable to affirm, that a man understood his wants and consulted his interests, who, with a loaf of bread and a bottle of water in his possession, was perishing with hunger and thirst!

The reason why the great majority of mankind have been held in servitude by the few—and the main cause of the disparity in the condition and circumstances of the same people, is a want of intellectual exertion—of mental industry, on the part of the many.

Men, in general, are habitually indolent in mind, and sooner than exert their own understandings, would prefer to be guided by the understandings of others. Rather than task their own intellectual faculties in analyzing and investigating the laws, whether physical, moral, or political, by which they are governed, would trust to chance, and abide the consequences. So long as the great body of the people choose to be mental idlers, so long they will remain mental and bodily bondmen—mere slaves to the more thinking and intellectual few. And unless they cultivate their understandings, and establish a system of severe mental discipline, they may complain in vain—in vain organize—in vain form unions and associations.

For proof that a great majority of mankind are, and ever have been, mentally indolent, I would not only refer you to the follies and prevailing abuses of the day, but to the past history of the human family. Look, for a moment, at the false doctrines, the puerile theories, and monstrous absurdities, that have prevailed for ages and ages, for centuries and centuries.

The doctrines of Aristotle, for example, the founder of the Peripatetic school, held the world in absolute mental vassalage more than two thousand years. And those who pretended to think at all, during that period, were busied in speculations concerning occult qualities and imaginary essences; and an acquaintance with certain terms, such as *formality, individuality, quiddity, infinity, intention*—and *remission, proportion, and degree*, with other equally unmeaning and abstract notions, constituted the philosophy of former ages. The potency of Aristotle's opinions were not only felt and acknowledged by the heathen world, but even by Christians, Jews, and Mahomedans.

Not only Europe, but Africa, bowed to his notions, and acknowledged his sway. Indeed, such was the influence—I had almost said, such was the omnipotency of the Aristotelian subtleties over the minds of men, that even the thunders of the Va-

tican, awful as they were at that period, failed to impede their dissemination; and the *dialectics, physics, and metaphysics* of the Stagyrte, were introduced into the University of Paris, the decree of Pope Innocent to the contrary notwithstanding.

During the reign of Francis the First, it was made a punishable offence to question the infallibility of the Aristotelian doctrines. And, in fact, in many of the Universities of Europe it was made obligatory by law to follow Aristotle, as the only guide!

What a comment upon the wisdom and sagacity of man!

The ingenious nonsense of one individual befooled the world for generations and generations; and had not Bacon lived, the wand of the enchanter, perchance, had still retained its magic. But the philosophy of reason and common sense, as laid down by Lord Bacon in his *Novum Organum*, overthrew, and once and forever, the fanciful theories, the chimerical systems, and sublimated follies of the Scholastics.

Yet such is the mental indolency of man, that I question whether there be one out of fifty, even among those who make pretensions to literature and science, that are thoroughly and practically acquainted with the *inductive or experimental* system of philosophy—or, with any other system, for that matter.

The Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which mistook the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies for the real ones, and supposed the whole universe to be carried round the earth once in every twenty-four hours, was recognized and acknowledged by even the learned, for ages.

During the period which this system obtained, the most visionary notions were regarded by mankind as astronomical and philosophical truths;—and those who could discourse of *centrics and eccentrics*—of *cycles, epicycles, and chrysaline orbs*, were supposed to be acquainted with the theory of the *solar system*, and accordingly, dubbed *astronomers*.

But at length a *thinker, a reasoner*, the immortal Copernicus came upon the stage, and the ancient hypothesis was exploded, and the sublime science of astronomy established upon the only true and infallible basis, *demonstration*.

But, alas for the indolency of the human mind, not one in ten, even among those who are considered *well informed*, are conversant with either the Ptolemaean or Copernican system of astronomy.

Not only in philosophy and the sciences, but also in the policy of nations, and in the laws and institutions of state, have the great mass of mankind exhibited a fatal lethargy—a culpable supineness of mind; and most grievously have they suffered for their folly.

Whilst one set of politicians were amusing the people, by attempting to prove that the only true foundation of government was an *original contract*, incapable of revision or amendment, and in which it was stipulated to surrender to a certain line or family of princes the rule of state, and that this covenant was necessary and perpetually binding, always subjecting the majority to the will and control of the minority;—another class, but whose principles were equally inimical to the interests of the people, were contending that "Divine Right" or "Legitimacy," was the only true foundation.

This doctrine of the Divine Right, held, that the warrant by which the king and his hereditary counsellors rule the state, was no less than the will of God, and consequently, that resistance to the sovereign on the part of the people, was not only unlawful, but sacrilegious; and such was the blind infatuation of the people, that in the strife of the contending parties, they lost sight of the fact, that let which would triumph, their situation would remain the same—that coercion was the real foundation of either system—and that both recognized them as mere subjects and vassals.

Mankind, almost universally, have lived and died ignorant of the fact, that the only righteous system of government was that which was founded upon the will of the majority, and administered by persons freely chosen by the people. And when the immortal Jefferson declared that "all men are born free and equal," man began to sigh over his long lost rights; was astonished that he never discovered the important truth before; marvelled that the world had slumbered so long and so profoundly over its privileges, its interests and its immunities—and was surprised that the discovery had never been made before, that the majority should govern and that the people were the only rightful sovereigns!

What a humiliating picture of man's stupidity and mental degradation does this one circumstance present! What a comment on the pride and wisdom of this God-like being—"this destined heir of immortality!" And where lies the fault? with man's creator? Not so—no, not so; but with the creature. Man, alone, is culpable. A neglect to exercise the faculties which God has given him, in the cause of all his wrongs—of all his misfortunes—of all the difficulties and disasters that beset him through life.

What can be more humiliating to the philosopher, or discouraging to the philanthropist, than the reflection that a majority of mankind rather seek to *kill time than improve it*? It is generally those who need instruction most, that strive least to obtain it; and hence the more ignorant a man is, the less does he appreciate the value and importance of the winged hours.

Who that is acquainted with the delights of knowledge, with the value of reflection, and the charms of contemplation, but must hear with deep regret those who have never endeavored to profit by the past, complaining of the tardiness of time, and sighing for the future?

And why should man seek to pass his time in idleness, or in vain and unprofitable pursuits? Why neglect to cultivate the mental faculties which God has given him? He can plead no excuse in extenuation. Neither nature nor circumstances can furnish him with a sufficient apology for such delinquency. If deprived of the advantages of an early education, the more anxious and industrious should he be to obtain one. And if so fortunate as to have acquired more information than his neighbors, the more liberal he should be in the dispensation of his knowledge. Placed in a world rife with interest, replete with curious varieties, and pregnant with unexplored phenomena, man is urged by every motive, by every inducement, to acquaint himself as far as possible, with the nature and designs of that creation of which he forms so interesting and important a feature. He is called upon by every consideration, to devote his time and his energies to the ascertainment and development of those truths, whether physical, political or moral, which concern the welfare of man; and he who neglects to perform those duties, contravenes, as far as in him lies, the purposes of his creation.

A blind veneration for antiquity, originating in the credulity and indolency of the human mind, is one great source of error and ignorance. Men find less trouble and labor in adopting the opinions of others, than in investigating and forming opinions of their own: and hence their willingness to follow in the footsteps of their ancestors. So long as men act upon the principle, that the antiquity of an opinion, or the universality with which it has been received, is an indubitable evidence of its truth, so long will they maintain and propagate error and falsehood. Would men but reflect, that the indolent and ignorant have ever outnumbered the reasoning and intellectual; and that the more ancient an opinion, the nearer it approaches to the legendary and fabulous times, they would not so readily estimate its worth by the number of votaries, or the antiquity of its existence. Shall I be told, that but comparatively few are capable of becoming habitual thinkers and correct reasoners—that nature has withheld her intellectual gifts from the great majority of her children, and decided that they should be governed and controlled by a chosen and favored few? Let no man so far presume to question the justice and goodness of the Universal Parent. I am aware, however, that there exists a disparity in the minds and capacities of men; and I am also aware, that that disparity arises in a great degree from the volition of the creature. Such is the habitual negligence of men, and so prone are they to trifles, that a majority of them feel a deeper interest in the displays of necromancy, than in the *demonstrations of philosophy*; and would listen with greater attention to the ravings of a fanatic, or the pratings of a parrot, than to the thunders of Sinai, or a voice from heaven. And why this abuse of reason, this poverty of mind and dereliction of thought? Does the cause necessarily exist in man's nature and constitution? By no means—but in his habits and his will. The majority of distinguished individuals owe their elevation to the *moral qualities*, rather than to native superiority of intellect.

The truth of this position is strikingly exemplified in the life and achievements of CARSTEN NIEBUHR.

Born a peasant in a remote corner of an obscure province, far removed from all the facilities of acquiring information—poor and an orphan—gifted but moderately by nature—with a memory not remarkably retentive, and his ability of acquiring knowledge the most common—yet, notwithstanding all these unpropitious circumstances, he became by dint of perseverance and indefatigable industry, one of the most distinguished men of his age. His memory will survive and flourish—be honored and revered whilst science has a friend, or virtue an admirer.

Of what benefit would the *native genius* of a Newton or a Leibnitz have been to themselves, or to the world, without the aid of *method and mental industry*? Not by intuition, but by the deduction of reason, was the latter enabled to discover the order of fluxions, or the *differential calculus*—and the former, the *laws of universal gravitation*.

It was *industry and mental discipline*, that enabled the immortal TULLY to sustain for a season, the fortunes of degenerate and sinking Rome—that enabled NAPOLEON to control the destinies of Europe—and FRANKLIN to follow nature to her hiding place, and pluck the master secret from her bosom.

All men, when their jealousies and prejudices are quiescent,

and willingly do homage to intellectual greatness—nay, regard the master-spirits of intelligence, as being almost super human; and hence the ancients deified their sages and benefactors—and hence, the moderns speak of PLATO as the *divine*—of GALILEO and KEPLER—of LA GRANGE and LA PLACE—of MILTON and SHAKESPEARE—of JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN, as the “immortal.” And is it not extraordinary, that men should idolize qualities in others, which they neglect to cultivate in themselves? Is it not strange, that the love of mental ease should, so often, nay, so generally triumph over all the aspirations of a generous ambition—over every impulse, every desire for intellectual eminence?

Most men are willing to admit, (and feel a secret pride in the admission,) that when God said “let us make man in our own image,” he meant that the resemblance should consist in the intellectual character and qualifications of man. Admitting the correctness of this interpretation, it follows, that in proportion as we advance in knowledge, in that ratio do we approximate to the character and likeness of our Creator. And of consequence, as we remain stationary, or retrograde, do we assimilate to the brutes that perish. There are none but would startle with horror at the reflection, at they resembled in *form and face* the ape or the elephant; and yet, strange and paradoxical as it may appear, the majority of mankind rather than task their mental powers, would prefer to live and die resembling in *mind and habits* the ox and the ass. Be stimulated then, my friends, by the reflection, that every acquisition of knowledge, if properly applied, elevates your character, augments your happiness, and increases and strengthens your resemblance to your Creator. I would not have you understand, however, that the mere acquisition of knowledge, or what is generally called an education, is sufficient to render you either wise or virtuous. Man is too apt to learn *mechanically*; and his knowledge, when mechanical, is of but little more service or utility to him, than is the faculty of articulating certain words to the parrot or the jackdaw. Without severe mental training, and an assiduous cultivation of the just powers of thought, and the general but strict regulation of the faculties of the mind, the great purposes of education are seldom if ever accomplished. He who has treasured up much information, regardless of system or method, is admirably described in the following couplet, by England’s greatest didactic poet—

“A bookful blockhead—ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head.”

The value of our acquirements depends, not so much upon their extent or variety, as upon the manner and capacity with which they are applied. When men learn *how* to think, they soon begin to think correctly.

No precocity of genius—no expansion of native intellect—no acquisitions of knowledge, can render men wise and useful, without they know how to direct their powers and use their wisdom. How strong the propriety then, nay, how imperative the duty, especially in a government like ours, where the public voice is omnipotent, where the destinies of the republic are committed to the hands of its citizens, where government is a deposit entrusted alike to all, and where all are accountable for the administration of its affairs, that all should be acquainted with its character and genius, and capable of investigating the causes that may secure its stability, or accelerate its destruction.

Our freedom, be it remembered, is not the prize of our winning—not the fruit of our own procuring. No—we stand in the attitude of *passive recipients*—mere inheritors of the boon; and without eternal vigilance on our parts, that which was achieved for us by heroic sires, will be wrested from us by usurpers and political marauders. Our only security consists in the general dissemination of intelligence, and especially of political intelligence.

Political knowledge and political servitude are utterly incompatible. The existence of the one presupposes the destruction of the other. Where the one begins the other ends.

O’CONNELL’S WELCOME TO MR. COBBETT,
DURING HIS LATE VISIT TO IRELAND.

Derrinane Abbey, 11th Sept. 1834.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I perceive by the papers that the far famed Cobbett is on his way to Ireland. I wish we were able to give him a reception worthy his talents and public services. He is really one of the most extraordinary men that the world ever saw. When one contemplates the station in society to which he has raised himself, and then looks back to his commencement in life as a laboring boy, enlisting as a private soldier, one knows not which most to admire, the value of that strong mixture of the Democratic principle in British Institutions which has allowed him to make such an advance, or the extraordinary and vigorous intellect which enabled him to overcome the many and numerous difficulties which counteracting aristocracy threw in his way,

and to become one of the most prominent and useful men now living.

I really think him, after all, one of the most useful men living. He has, it is true, changed his opinion of men and things with unaccountable rapidity and violence; yet when we look at his astonishing literary labors—when we see that he has published the very best and most practically useful books of instruction—that he has written the most pure English of any writer of the present day, and embraced and illustrated more topics of popular and sound politics than any other living, or perhaps dead, author—that even his errors and mistakes are brought forward with so much distinctness and fairness, that they also advance the cause of truth and justice, by stimulating to and requiring most attentive and considerate discussion. In short, take him for all in all, I am convinced that he is of living men one of the greatest benefactors of literature, liberty, and religion.

Aye, of religion—for his History of the Protestant Reformation in England has all the interest of a tale of mere invention, whilst there is not one allegation in it but what can be sustained by the most distinct evidence of contemporary and even adverse writers. With what admirable simplicity of style, and felicity of effect, does he describe the pious firmness and unaffected christian boldness of the two poor friars of Greenwich—the Rev. Mr. Peto and the Rev. Mr. Elstow! What a specimen of truly English fortitude and frankness did not these two friars exhibit, especially when contrasted with the baseness, the servility, and the horrible profligacy of the court of that monster of rapacity, lust, and blood Henry VIII.; the first great author of that change of religion in England called the Reformation! and his account of the tragic death of the Duchess of Suffolk! But in a book full of beauties one knows not what injustice he may commit by selecting in preference particular passages, because he who has not read the work through has not read the most interesting, affecting, and just book in the English language. In fact, it now can be read in almost every cultivated language on the face of the globe.

I extremely regret that I cannot be in Dublin to meet him. You, my excellent friend, as secretary to the late Catholic Association, must supply my place. You must get up a public dinner to entertain him, at which he may receive the respectful attentions of the sincere friends of civil and religious liberty in Dublin. As he goes through the country he will, I doubt not, receive public testimonials of regard; and I hope he will go back convinced in his opinions that the People of Ireland do not deserve the cruel treatment that they have received, and still continue to receive from the British Government.

Do me the kindness to wait on him the moment of his arrival in Dublin, and hand him the letter I enclose, marked “private,” I beg of you to enforce for me the request it contains, that he will come to visit this mountainous district.

Believe me to be, my dear friend, yours very faithfully,
DANIEL O’CONNELL.

Edward Dwyer, Esq.

ANSWER.

TO DANIEL O’CONNELL, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of WELCOME by the hands of Mr. Edward Dwyer; and also your kind letter of invitation to your house at Derrinane.

With regard to the first, I will not pretend to believe that I am altogether unworthy of the character you have given me, while as far as good intentions and zealous endeavors go, no one can overrate me there. If I do not, (as I certainly do not) deserve all the praise that you bestow on me, I have, in the commendations thus bestowed on me by you, and in the honorable reception that I have found in Ireland, a powerful motive, in addition to all those which before urged me on to action, to endeavor to deserve all your praise, great as it is.

I did not set my foot on Irish ground without bearing in mind the fact, that I had resolved never to come hither, while the unmitigated “Coercion Bill” should remain in force; and, without bearing in mind this other fact, namely, that it was you, and you ALONE, who had prevented it so remaining. Never shall I, as long as I live, forget your attitude, your manner, your agitation, your anxious and impassioned tone, when you asked whether it was intended to renew the Coercion Bill; nor shall I ever forget the indignant declaration of your resolution to oppose it. It was your conduct, in that five minutes, which produced all that followed; it was your conduct in that five minutes, that brought me here; your country’s gratitude you know you have; and I here, with the greatest respect, beg you to accept of mine.

With regard to the second matter; your invitation to DERRINANE, I could, by going thither, not possibly add, in the view of either your countrymen or mine, one particle to the proof of that respect and admiration which I bear towards you: if the visit could do this, nothing should prevent me from making it. But while it could be of no use in this respect, I find, upon full and

minute inquiry and calculation, that it would retard me ten or twelve days in that progress which I am performing, not for pleasure, not to gratify curiosity, but from a sense of duty; from a desire to acquire that knowledge which I did not before possess, and the possession of which is necessary to enable me duly to discharge that duty which my excellent constituents have a right to expect at my hands. For these reasons, and because the loss of ten days would be injurious to my object, I beg you to excuse (as I know you will) my not visiting you now, receiving my assurance, that, if alive and well next year, I will go from my home to your house for the express and sole purpose of showing my respect towards you and your family.

And with this assurance I remain,

Your faithful, and most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price: that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at ONE DOLLAR per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the Session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d Sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the Session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the Session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

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No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.—oct 29—3w
F. P. BLAIR.

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The approaching session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, promises to be one of unusual interest. The exciting questions of the last sittings of the Legislatures of the Union and of the State have been settled by a decisive vote of the people of Pennsylvania, in which they have proclaimed their unshaken confidence in the Administration of JACKSON & WOLFE. But a Governor of the State is to be elected in 1835, and a President of the United States in 1836, and it requires but little acquaintance with human nature to predict, that the contests for these high stations will enlist the talents and the zeal that are naturally and rightfully exercised in a free government, where a difference of opinion upon men and measures will always exist. These matters are adverted to, because the National and State Legislatures are the theatres upon which the game for power is played, and the proceedings of those bodies are, therefore, full of interest to the humble and unassuming citizen, whose only wish is to give an enlightened and honest vote at elections, and thereby to perpetuate the free institutions for which the sages and heroes of the Revolution, risked and suffered so much, and which have for more than half a century been preserved inviolate. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair, faithful, and impartial report of the proceedings of Congress, but more particularly of the Legislature of his own State, and such a report will be furnished in the columns of the Harrisburg Chronicle, during the Session of 1834-5, which will commence at Harrisburg on the First Tuesday of December, 1834.

A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and one of the Editors will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish our patrons with a pretty full account of all that may be said and done by their Representatives, at the coming session: For the purpose of doing this more in detail than heretofore, an enlargement of the Chronicle will take place at the opening of the Session.

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Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1834.—d4w

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